the same Stamp argues, that as these Disputes are in a Manner carried on in another World, it is not much the Business of the Europeans to trouble their Heads about them.

Thus would they artfully throw us off our Guard, that they may the readier tlab us in the Vitals, and endeavour to effectuate that with the Acuteness of their Sophiltry, which (if due Care was taken) they never would be able to do with the Edge of their Swords. I shall conclude this Letter with an Impatation of a Fable in Phadrui, which may perhaps be deemed a profit.

A Rid, an Herfer, and a Lambkin mild,
Row's with a Lion in a Woodland Wild;
Not long they couri's trifice, as lawful Prize
They took a Stag of an enormous Size.
This done; the Lion flur Divisions made,
And thus begun in pompous grand Parade,
"I from whole four equal Parts the first I claim,
"I fine whole four equal Parts the first I claim,
"I from the four of the Port and matchless Might,
"Then fir my royal Port and matchless Might,
"The third is due to my superior Worth,
"And West ohm! nubo dares to take the fourth."
Thus would be Sovereign of the World:
"These Northern Climates with my "Line I mark,
"These Northern Climates with my "Line I mark,

"And for my Valour and unequal d Force,
"The South is all my Property of Courfe;
"In Wealth fince with me no one can boal,
"Fil either take by Arms or buy the Well;
"Shou'd any Claim be to the Ealt prefer'd,
"Bood, Bounderbuss, and Bayonet's, the Words.

" Because, for footh, I'm call'd the Grand Monarch;

THOMAS TOUCHIT.

Certain French Geographers in a Map of America have lately had the Impudence to draw an ehique Line in such a Manner as to hook in several of the British Plantations, and ascribe them to the King of France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 19.

T is computed that upwards of 2000 Persons have lost their Lives by the sall of Buildings occasioned by the several Shocks of Earthquakes which happened here between the 2! and 15th Instant, and three Quarters of the City are uninhabited by the Retreat of the Inhabitants into the Country. The Grand Signior has lest the Seraglio, and is gone to one of his Pavillions upon the Grand Canal.

Lighern, Officher 3. Letters from Tripoli advise, that they are apprehensive of some new Differences between the Regency and the Court of France: The Bey having given the Command of one of his Capital Ships to a French Captain, who lately retired to Tripoli, and embraced the Mahometan Religion. The French Consul made heavy Complaints of this Renegado, being employed in direct Contradiction to a Convention, wherein it is stipulated, that no French Renegado shall be suffered to Command the Ships of the Regency of Tripoli.

Lisson. September 24. The four Men of War that were fent to cruize against the Barbary Pirates, are returned. The Flee. from Pernambucco is also arrived at the Mouth of the Tagus 3 it confists of 44 Ships, and is one of the richest Pleets that has arrived from thence many Years. The King has advanced a Million of Crusadoes to the Sieur Oldenbourg, Director of the new Macao and Goa Company. The Court has borrowed 400,000 Crusadoes, at Four per Cent. to pay for Materials for building Ships, and Provisions to supply the King's Magazines.

Paris, October 14. The Earl of Albermarle has informed the Ministry that the British Court was under a Necessity of sending Succours to her Colonies in America, in order to quiet the Inhabitants and give them that Protection, which, according to their Complaints, their present Situation required against the Enterprises of the French. It was reported that our Court like wise intended to send Succours to America: But this Rumour was groundless. The French American Colonies stand in need of no Reinforcements; they have Men enough for their Desence. Besides, as Mr. Mildmay, the British Commissary, is again come hither, we have Hopes of seeing the Affair of the Regulation of the Limits resumed, and of engaging the English to desist from certain Points which prevented the Success of the former Conference.

Venice, October 16. The Accounts we have received here concerning the Earthquakes at Confiantinople are, that they continued with great Violence till the 22d of last Month, but from that Day till the 26th they had been quite free from any

Shocks; that during the Confusion which the Earthquakes threw them into, Fires broke out in some Parts of the City which the People had quitted; that the City upon the whole afforded a dreadful Speciacle, there being no Part of it but what had suffered greatly from the Shocks; and that those Buildings which were strong enough to refift the Effect of them, were greatly weakened by them. If these Accounts don't exaggerate, near 5000 Perform have perified by this Calamity.

these Accounts don't exaggerate, near 5000 Persons have perished by this Calamity.

Posnania, Odober 23. This unhappy Kingdom
of Poland labours under all the Missortunes that
can well assisted by Men who have thrust themsolves into them, by becoming formidable to, or
stattering the Court. The Dyet has not yet chosen a Marshal; the Heydamacks plunder the Country on every Side; and, while we boast loudly of
Liberty, we have visibly no Kind of Government.

LONDON.

Odober 25. Letters from Hamburgh of the 3d

Odober 25. Letters from Hamburgh of the 3d Instant Import, that the Regency of that City having certain Information that the Plague is at Smyrna and some other Places in the Streights of the Levant, had issued orders for preventing the Entrance into their Port of any Ships from those Parts, unless their Captains were surnished with proper Certificates.

The same Letters bring a Confirmation, by way of Astracan, of the total Defeat of the Sophi of Persia by the King of the Aghuans, who has taken Possession of Ispahan, the Capital of Persia.

Other 26. We hear from Swansea in Glamor-

Other 20. We hear from Swanies in Glamorganshire, that a few Days ago seven Colliers were sufficient in a Coal Work belonging to Richard Lockwood, Ffq; and Company, in that Neigh bourhood: This unfortunate Affair was owing to a CoalWork adjoining to the Company's from wheace for many Years their Work was supplied with Air, being lately shut up, whereby the Company were prevented working their Coal; by this Means several Colliers were thrown out of Employ, and the Company put under a Necessity of sinking a new Air Pit, which was just sinished, when these poor People (who have almost wanted Bread for many Weeks pass) being solicitous to go to Work again, ventured in too soon, and thereby lost their lives.

tured in too foon, and thereby lost their Lives.

November 1. While Preparations are making here to fend Reinforcements to Virginia, it feems the French have thought it incumbent on them to contradict the Report, that they were likewise going to embark Succours for their Colonies in North-America, which Report they fay, is groundless; and give us this good Reason for it, viz. that their said Colonies want no Reinforcement. If this be true, it does Honour to their Ministers, who would not order Virginia to be invaded till all Things were ready, not only to carry their Point, but to keep Possession of the Territories they claim: But whether they mean this Compliment to their Mi--t, for not being nisters as a Slur upon our Gtimely provided against their Schemes, is best known to themselves.

The Prince George, Capt. Joddrel, for the East Indies, is fallen down to Gravesend, to proceed on her Voyage. She has an hundred Soldiers on board for the Company's Service; and we hear that all the Ships going there this Year will carry the like Number.

The Officers of the Train of Artillery, going to

The Officers of the Train of Artillery, going to Virginia, expect Orders for embarking this Day, their former Orders for being in Readiness to embark expiring then.

We hear that two Sloops of War lately put into Commission are ordered for the Northern Coasts, where they are to be stationed.

November 2. Our Correspondent at Paris ac-

the French Court are by no Means inclined to a War in the West-Indies; but will, by their Ambassador, disavow the Proceedings of their Governors, and consent that Things shall be put in their former Condition, till such Time as the Commissioners appointed by the two Nations can amicably settle their Limits. This would be very acceptable News, if it had not been sounded in this Observation, that the French make no Preparations for sending Succours to their Colonies, while they see so great a Force preparing for ours: But this may be easily accounted for, if, as is strongly suspected, they have sent two Squadrons thither already.

By a Letter from an English Merchant at Dunkirk we are informed, that the Desertion among the French Troops increases daily; but that so great is the Infatuation or Necessity of the English, that several Men arrive almost by every Vessel for the Service of the Army. He surther says, that a Ship of the same Dimensions, and of the very Model of the Royal Anne building at Woolwich, is intended shortly to be put on the Stocks in one of the Yards of that Kingoom. On Thursday there was a great Court at Ken:

fington.

A French Gentleman, well known by the mercantile Part of this City, and well verfed in the Politics and other Affairs of France, one Day that Week proposed a Wager of Five to Two that War would be commenced within twelve Calendar Months, provided the Troops were sent to Virginia.

Extrad of a Letter from Paris, November 1.

"To give the English their due, it must be as knowledged, that they excel in every Art and Science, except Politics; otherwise they would not have appeared so much surprized as they have been, at what has happened on the River Ohio. Therein much more Land in North America than both Nitions could occupy and People these 500 Years to come, were they to continue in Peace together all that Time: But our Nation is in haste to grow Rich, to supplant our Rivals in Trade, and to raise a powerful Navy; and our natural Vivacity will not allow us to wait patiently for the slow Return of painful Industry, which would gradually enable us to carry those Points, without venturing upon the Fortune of War."

"We are sensible it is not the Interest of the English to quarrel with us, considering their Circumstances; and we are likewise sensible, that, but as those Circumstances are, we can thrive bet by Peace than by War with them: But considering the general State of Europe, our Ministers, it seems think they may be provoked with Impunity. It is of no great Importance to the general System of Affairs where a War begins. Broils may ere long arise in Poland, about the Election of a Sovereigs, or other Matters, another Sovereign may die at a about the same Time, either in the East or the West, according to Course of Nature; the Election of a King of the Romans may occasion some disturbing of Heart-burnings in Germany: Some Mischief may happen in Italy, in Consequence of cirtain Articles of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. In any of these Cases, all the Powers of Europe,

with each other, will run to Arms."

"Matters standing thus, would not our Ministry pass for shallow Politicians, if they had not taken Opportunity by the forelock, by invading the Landson the River Ohio, before the English Colosin were provided for a vigorous Opposition. We have now carried the Point, and our People there will fortist themselves, while the Commissaries cannot the Affair here, examine their respective Claims is the Territories in Dispute, and pore upon Mars. To have postponed such an Expedition, till a War in Europe were unavoidable upon other Account, would have been as great Weakness as Politicians could be guilty of. We have done what is right, at least in our own Eyes, and now let England coher best, by War or Negociation, to prove us in the wrong."—A pert Conclusion indeed I Bett Britons will but ast beneftly, it will soon appear that the French are the worst Politicians in Europe.

pursuant to their Connections and Engagement

Frem the Amflerdam Gazette.

"Londers, Nevember 1. The Affairs of America being of late become one of the principal Objects of the Government's Attention, it is prefumed that the Council held Yesterday at Kentington turned upon surther Measures in Favour of our Colonia. On the other hand we are assured, that the Counted Versailles has made strong Representations to conabout the considerable Armament getting ready here for Virginia; and has charged her Ministental remonstrate to other Courts, particular to that of Madrid, that such Preparations are not allowable in Time of Peace; that they create Suspicions and Jealousies, and have a Tendency to impair the happy Harmony that subsists between the respective Powers. But we hear that our Ministry, who have their Reasons for acting, are drawing up an Assum which will fully justify their Conduct. If so, we don't have a substitute the Conferences, for settling the two Crowns in America, will be resumed: Not do we fee any Prospect of a favourable turn to the Negotiation between the two East-India Companies."

November 6. We hear that the Ruffian Ambaffador has lately had feveral Conferences with the Secretary of State for the Northern Department, which turned on the Difference that has arisen between Ruffia and the Ottoman Porte about the building of Elizabeth Fort near Oczakow. The Grand Signior, who appears to be vary used about this Matter, has, it is faid, complained of hin the British Court as a Violation of Treatest But Answer has been made to his Sublime Highness, that Ruffia had no Intention to give him asy Umbrage by ereding that Fort, which is at a great Diffance from his Frontiers; and that, besides, the Step could by no Means be considered as an lafraction of Treaties, &c...

It is faid that the Convention between four Court

And we are informed, War will speedily be put This Day several Sold East India Company em Gravesend, to go on bo

for their Settlements in I

grd that of Turis, co British Vessels from pay the Ports of the King

and will foon be made Nevember 7. We ar of the Train of Artiller

to hold themselves in

5 Regiments of Foot of 65 out of each Regimen

join the two Regiments

Two private Grenadi

to go to Virginia; and

Commissions in General

is to be raised in that Co November 9. Sir Per lin on Thursday Se'nnig

The same Day twel containing 600 Arms, of Dublin to Kinfale, so

who are to embark from

The Expedition for V Vigour; Numbers of

barked, and the Remai.

Beginning of next Wee hall be able in Time to

ments in America, as i

great Spirit, a Specimen

in the taking Cape Brett November 12. They they are busy in drawing

of the Citadel, and repl

Brais, pursuant to a Refo

The Lords Commission

teen pleased to order the

and Captain, three Sever with victualled and man

pliment, being intended

Principality.

Some Letters from D been received there for

The Embarkations for and all the Forces desti World are to embark on Newtonber 13. Yester steers embarked at the Time a great Quantity of fir-Virginia. They are order to join the Regiment on their Voyage.

Capt. Orme is appoint nl Braddock.

Dublin, November 2.

Dublin, November 2.
hortly fet out for Kinfald brikation of the Porces due confiderably augment ferral Regiments on the confiderable Duty.

WILLIAMSB

By the Honourable Rose
his Majesty's Lieutena
mander in Chief, of th
of Virginia:

APROCLA

For a F

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